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# LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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## New tricks with a redesigned stick:

### PR-24 baton may help police cool the long, hot summer

As the concern over increasing police civil liability and the use of force grows nationwide, a radically designed patrol baton may be coming into its own as a tactical weapon, holding the potential for both more humane and more effective treatment in handling violent suspects.

Designated as the Monadnock PR-24, and known colloquially as "The Prosecutor," the baton was recently adopted by the Los Angeles Police Department as standard-issue equipment. "They're issuing it to all recruits, about 500 are in a program going right now," the manufacturer told Law Enforcement News. "They're also using our PR-24 training program to certify in-service personnel in its use. By the end of the year, they told me, they expect to have 4,000 to 5,000 people trained."

The major difference between the PR-24 and conventional nightsticks is a five-inch palm grip that is bolted a half-

it's almost impossible to inflict a straight head shot — a vertical lit type of head shot," Starrett explained. "These are critical in causing many police brutality situations. Splitting open heads or causing brain damage can be lethal."

But the PR-24 can apparently also stick it to disorderly suspects. Starrett noted that it excels over conventional batons in "taking people down" at the leg and torso levels.

The stick's additional tricks, specifically in the area of arm locks and come-alongs, add to its potential as a humane weapon. It's right-angle handle serves as an extra hand for the officer when he is trying to handcuff a suspect.

"With a standard baton, you need two hands to hold him," the Monadnock president said. "So you let one hand go and you're using only a thumb to grasp him. You reach for your cuffs and he starts breaking loose. You grab him again and it goes back and forth. Finally, you have to hit him on the back. We can lock him up and put a tremendous strain on his arm with one hand free to apply handcuffs."

Starrett's assessment of his product has been checked out in the field by several leading law enforcement agencies. A survey conducted recently by police in Columbus, Ohio, compared the number of citizen injuries caused by straight batons in on-street use to the number of those inflicted by the Monadnock.

The figures were revealing, showing that in 25 use-of-force incidents involving the standard stick 36 injuries were inflicted. In contrast, an experimental PR-24 group caused only 13 injuries in 13 use-of-force situations.

A more detailed field study of the dual-handled baton was issued in October 1974 by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. The report stated that the stick "is far superior to the conventional model presently in use."

"The special baton proved to be an excellent means of quickly defending against multiple combative suspects attacking from more than one direction," the sheriff's evaluators said. "This is apparently due to the speed of the special baton, which is attained by the turning movements of the body, coordinated with proper striking technique."

The LACSD report listed a wealth of uses for the PR-24, noting that it performed particularly well in restraining and arresting intoxicated persons, warding off aggressive dogs and animals, and in helping officers to avoid physical confrontations.

"The public seems to recognize the special baton as a martial arts weapon,"

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## Open for complaints...

### Philly gets brutality broom

Still faced with an appeal of the Justice Department's widely publicized brutality lawsuit, the Philadelphia Police Department will turn its attention toward implementing new procedures for handling citizen complaints later this week.

Ordered by Mayor William S. Green in an attempt to provide an "open, fair, prompt, effective" complaint mechanism, the plan establishes a detailed method of receiving, investigating and disposing of charges of police brutality and misconduct.

While the method requires that copies of the investigative report be made available to the public, it does not open internal investigative files to citizens, a restriction that has prompted protest by the Coalition for a Fair Police Complaint Procedure.

"We think it's an improvement over

what we've had," coalition member Spencer Cox told the Philadelphia Bulletin. "But we're disappointed there's no real public access to the files."

In unveiling the procedures last month in a City Hall press conference, Green indicated that the plan contains something for everyone. "In adopting this proposal, we have reviewed procedures in other cities as well as the recommendation of interested citizen groups. City Council members, police personnel and FOP [Fraternal Order of Police] and Guardian Civic leaders," he said. "The result, we believe, is a procedure that is responsible, responsive and legal."

FOP president Thomas J. Garvey gave a lukewarm response to the procedures.

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## Rancor after the rioting



Wide World Laserphoto

Miami policeman Jerry Kuffner isn't asking for handouts, only for respect, as he silently protests a statement made by Mayor Maurice Ferre during the city's recent hunt with race riots. The mayor had characterized as huns five officers who had been suspended for damaging cars while quelling the upheaval. The five have since been reinstated.



Officer demonstrates a basic defensive move using the PR-24.

foot from the end of the baton. The extra handle is said to add an entire catalog of offensive and defensive maneuvers that can be performed by an officer after recommended training.

Paul D. Starrett, the president of Monadnock Lifetime Products, described the PR-24 as a sensible alternative to the standard stick, particularly at a time when many agencies are being sued for alleged officer brutality. "The confidence level of the officer is greatly increased so he doesn't overreact," he said.

"In the way it's held and the way the training is performed, when used properly,



New from the  
John Jay Press. . .

## The Police Intelligence System

by John W. Wolf  
of Union College

Stressing the need for police to obtain and use information on terrorists' activities, organized crime, narcotics trafficking, and public disorders, Professor Wolf describes the organization and functioning of a module concept for the processing of police intelligence.

The concept — which can be adopted by small or large police agencies — uses self-contained teams comprised of an interpreter or analyst and investigator who work together as a regular unit.

Professor Wolf defines the terminology used to describe the intelligence process and describes the collection, evaluation, collation, interpretation, reporting, and dissemination of intelligence.

A full sample exercise of intelligence report writing is provided with theoretical and practical examples of inductive and deductive reasoning in intelligence work.

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## NewsBriefs. . . NewsBriefs. . . NewsBriefs

### Michigan nearing agreement on state's first trooper contract

Michigan state officials and the association that represents state troopers are well on their way to forging their first contract, with a 5.3 percent gap in pay raise demands remaining as the only major obstacle to an agreement.

The executive director of the Michigan State Police Troopers Association (MSPTA), Richard Putney, told United Press International last month that a mediator from the Michigan Employment Relations Council would join negotiations to work out the difficult final sections of the contract.

"I'm extremely optimistic. We have 92 percent of the contract done," Putney said, noting that settlement has been reached in such areas as discipline, grievance procedures and transfers.

Presenting the view from the other side of the bargaining table, chief state negotiator Charles Fine expressed hope that a tentative agreement would be reached sometime this month. He pointed out that the major sticking points involve salary increases and contract duration.

The troopers' group had demanded a 14.8 percent boost over the term of the contract, while the state has countered with a 9.5 percent offering. Fine observed that Michigan's rapidly deteriorating financial situation could have an effect on closing the pay gap.

Michigan troopers and sergeants were given the go-ahead on collective bargaining two years ago by a voter-approved constitutional amendment. However, it reportedly took a year of often bitter confrontations with state officials for the MSPTA to gain negotiating rights.

### Computer crime victims fail to push the button on data fraud

Only 14 percent of all crime involving computer manipulation is reported to the authorities, according to a new guide designed to upgrade the abilities of police and prosecutors to crack down on computerized offenses.

The latest in a series of publications from the Battelle National Center on White-Collar Crime, "The Investigation of Computer Crime" provides several reasons for the low reporting rate.

"Some business people are afraid they'll lose face or damage their companies' reputations if people find out that a computer crime has been committed," noted Jay J. Becker, the author of the guide. "Some may feel that the criminal justice system can't cope properly with this kind of crime so why bother to report it."

In an attempt to remedy the latter problem, the book isolates several basic rules that could help investigators short-circuit the schemes of computer criminals.

Lawmen should exercise care in preparing a search warrant for computer crimes because of the technical nature of the offenses, the guide points out. The detailed affidavit should cover all the "technical bases" but should be comprehensible to someone who is unfamiliar with the jargon.

When an emergency seizure of evidence is called for, the investigator is cautioned to exercise restraint. "It is possible to hurt the investigation — not to mention the computer operation — by overhasty seizure of evidence," Becker wrote. "Many computer systems are always in operation. Simply stopping the machine might destroy evidence."

The guide also urged that care be taken with computer tapes once they are seized since it is often difficult to distinguish one from the other. It is necessary to develop permanent marking systems to keep track of such evidence, the book said.

Emphasizing the seriousness of the crime, Becker estimated that the average loss from crimes involving computers is about \$450,000 an instance, compared with an average loss of \$9,000 from bank robbery and \$19,000 for embezzlement. "And that's just the tip of the iceberg because of underreporting," he added. "Moreover, only one of 22,000 computer criminals goes to jail."

Copies of the guide are available for \$3.75 prepaid from the: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. The stock number is 027-00-00897-6.

### Omaha grocers stock the store of police informant information

Omaha, Nebraska, grocery store owners have been helping that city's crime reduction effort by contributing to one of the most cost-efficient programs being run by the police department.

According to the *Omaha World Herald*, a \$10,000 donation was made to the police informant fund recently by the Nebraska and Omaha Food Retailers Association. Omaha-area grocers have been the primary contributors to the fund since 1977.

According to police statistics, for every dollar donated police have recovered \$43.50 in stolen property. Prior to the grocer's bequest, donations totaling \$6,590 were received, and stolen property worth \$287,242 has been recovered in the last four years. Police Chief Richard Andersen added that 186 felony crimes have been cleared since 1977 using money from the fund, and 173 felony arrests have resulted.

According to the *World Herald*, 78 of the investigations involving informants dealt with robberies while 75 related to burglaries. Eight Omaha homicides have been cleared through the use of the money, and auto thefts and felony assaults have

also been cleared with the aid of informants.

Prior to 1977 the grocer's fund was tied to specific crimes, particularly robbery, and the grocers found that the reward system was not working. Ernest Peterson, executive secretary of the retailers' group, and Omaha Deputy Chief Jack Swanson created the new fund.

—Ken Bovasso

### How much pot is too much pot? I don't know, Alaska

An Alaskan man who publicly swears he uses 50 pounds of marijuana a year has lawmen in the state swearing under their breath over an Alaska Supreme Court ruling that allows residents to grow and possess the drug at home for personal use.

As reported last month by the *Wall Street Journal*, a grand jury recently dropped pot charges against the man, who was found to have grown 350 large marijuana plants in his greenhouse.

Due to a 1975 state Supreme Court decision, the only question the jury had to sell the drug, an act which is still illegal in Alaska.

Larry Weeks, the district attorney of Anchorage, argued the bulk of the evidence pointed to the defendant's intention "to distribute" the fruits of his garden. "Fifty pounds is an enormous amount of marijuana," Weeks declared.

But the grand jury was apparently not impressed and acquitted the man, thereby raising the question that the state's high court had failed to answer in its earlier decision: How much home-grown pot is too much in the eyes of the law?

When the court ruled five years ago that police enforcement of marijuana laws in an individual's home violated citizens' constitutional right to privacy, it possibly didn't consider a citizen like Neil N. Van Camp.

In a recent case, Van Camp was charged with growing 22 pounds of sinsemilla, a potent Hawaiian variety of marijuana, with intent to sell. But the defendant won an acquittal, noting: "I use it a lot in cooking. It's great in granola, cookies and spice cake."

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## DC works to avert layoffs

Top commanders of the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police, including Chief Burtell M. Jefferson, have condemned a plan which would cut 426 positions from the force by the end of the year, flashing warning signals that the nation's capital would be in for some dangerous times if the force was reduced.

In a confidential memorandum obtained last month by the *Washington Post*, Jefferson told City Administrator Elijah B. Rogers that the reductions would "pose severe and grave danger to the residents of the District of Columbia."

The chief's warning was an apparent response to a recent order by Mayor Marion Barry which calls for the elimination of 120 posts from the 3,880-member department by September 30. Barry is also considering 204 layoffs, principally of uniformed officers, by the end of the year.

Jefferson noted that the proposed cuts might force him to reduce high visibility patrols, an action he said could result "in increased incidents of street robberies, larcenies and burglaries."

Outlining other potential problems, the chief pointed out that emergency calls on

the force's 911 phone number would have to be "stacked up" and responded to more slowly. The department averages about 2,700 such calls per day.

Included in Barry's budget-balancing act is a call for additional one-man patrol cars. Jefferson deplored such a move, noting that it would jeopardize the safety of affected officers.

The chief also warned that proposed reductions in overtime money for the force may adversely affect its efforts to police large political rallies, such as last year's demonstrations by Iranian students.

While Jefferson put his warnings on paper, the organization representing about 250 of his top commanders took a more vocal approach to protest the planned cuts, staging a press conference outside police headquarters.

Captain Max J. Krupo, the president of the Metropolitan Police Officials Association, told reporters that his group would fight City Hall by urging the City Council to take action against the proposed manpower reduction.

Krupo observed that the budgetary ax

Continued on Page 6

## Black justice leader's warnings foreshadow bloody riots in Miami

In an address that ominously foreshadowed the recent racial rioting in Miami, Florida, a black criminal justice leader declared last month that most minority group members continue to feel they are being treated as "second-class citizens" by the criminal justice system.

Speaking before a seminar of journalists, Hallem H. Williams Jr., the chairman of the National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice, warned that "the ultimate cause of crime lies not in the person but in the political decision-making process."

Williams made his remarks only weeks before an all-white jury in Tampa acquitted five former Miami police officers in the fatal beating of a black businessman, a decision that touched off a weekend of rioting and looting in the greater Miami area.

Citing statistics which show that blacks are subject to arrest three times as often as whites, Williams contended that the figures represent a dual standard of law enforcement. The result is a "clear message" to the black community, he said, that its members are "indeed second-class citizens."

The black leader told the seminar, which was sponsored by the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association (SNPA) and the University of South Carolina's College of Criminal Justice, that reporters should take care in interpreting the role of the black community in crime.

"Crime in general, and black involvement in crime in particular should be reported as the complex phenomena they are," he said. "Efforts should be made to avoid, through innuendo, implications or suggestions that blacks are more disposed to criminal or antisocial behavior. The relationship of crime to political and

economic conditions should be reported."

Robert E. Baskin, program director for the SNPA Foundation, suggested that while Williams was not directly commenting on the events that later led to the Miami riots, his prognosis seemed accurate in view of the subsequent action.

"My guess is that Williams would not have been surprised that what happened in Miami was going to happen," Baskin told *Law Enforcement News*.

In offering his assessment, the black leader noted that while blacks constitute 12 percent of the overall population, they comprise roughly 42 percent of the prison rolls. Those who are jailed are faced with a situation in which 97 percent of the prison administrators and 95 percent of the guards are white, he added.

Williams called for an increase in the number of black scholars to explore the phenomenon of black involvement in crime, noting that there is a link in the relationship among racism, poverty, substandard education, slum housing and crime.

Other remedies suggested by NABCIJ chairman included the improvement of police/community relations, stepped-up efforts to rehabilitate offenders and the strengthening of affirmative action programs in the criminal justice system.

Williams wasn't the only speaker to predict that law enforcement leaders would face growing troubles in the future. Gordon Misner, chairman of the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, led a seminar panel entitled "Current Problems in Law Enforcement."

"The dilemma of police work is that the police must cope with things for which they are not fully prepared," he said, noting that the bulk of police work

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## New York's John Jay College gets go-ahead on criminal justice Ph.D.

The movement toward higher education for police received a shot in the arm last month, when the City University of New York announced that John Jay College of Criminal Justice will be the home of a new Ph.D. program in criminal justice.

Scheduled to begin in the fall of 1981, the doctoral program was given final approval by Governor Hugh L. Carey, who noted that the new offering will contribute to the understanding of the causes of crime, its detection and prevention.

An aide to the governor pointed out that the program will be only the second criminal justice doctoral degree in the state and the only one in New York City, which has more law enforcement personnel than any other city in the nation.

Although John Jay will be home base of the program, faculty for the course of study will be drawn from the entire City University.

"John Jay was selected to host the program because of its nationally recognized faculty, its status as a specialized college in criminal justice and its relationship with law enforcement organizations around the world," the aide said.

John Jay president Gerald W. Lynch emphasized the broad outlook of the offering. "The Ph.D. program will stress internships in law enforcement agencies in addition to traditional academic disciplines and basic research," he observed. "Since the study of criminal justice at the advanced research level is relatively unexplored, doctoral research at John Jay College may break new ground in our understanding of the problems of social deviance and social control."

When the program is kicked off next year, John Jay will join an exclusive group of nine other American educational institutions which offer criminal justice doctorates.

The course of study will require completion of 60 credits beyond the bachelor's degree, including nine credits in methods courses, 27 in core offerings, and 24 in

electives and advanced seminars. The core areas will encompass law and social control, criminology and social deviance, and criminal justice institutions and processes.

Over 300 applications for the first 20 places in the program have already been received. Those accepted will be required to specialize in an area of advanced criminal justice and in a related field such as political systems or urban sociology.

The degree will be granted under the

Continued on Page 5

### More pullovers lead to robbery turnovers:

## Summoning city cops call crime's bluff

A team of Urban Institute researchers has ticketed a new measure of police performance, discovering that when municipal officers issue an above-average number of moving traffic violations their city's robbery rate turns downward.

The study, which was headed by criminologist James Q. Wilson of Harvard University, examined the effect of law enforcement practices on robbery in 35 large American cities.

Linking the issuance of more traffic tickets to the presence of an "aggressive" patrol style, the recently released report stated that the offensive strategy resulted in a higher arrest rate and lower crime rate for robberies than police department that employ "passive" patrol tactics.

"By an aggressive strategy, we do not mean that an officer is hostile or harsh," the report pointed out, "but rather that he maximizes the number of interventions in and observations of the community."

According to Wilson and his associate, Barbara Boland of the Institute for Law and Social Justice, the "aggressive" department runs more motor vehicle checks, often stopping and questioning suspicious persons, and usually employs decoy or stakeout procedures in high-crime areas. The "passive" force, on the other hand, has its officers doing far less.

The report, which noted that the more aggressive technique can be accomplished simply by improving police management, is expected to add further fuel to an ongoing controversy between proponents of two divergent enforcement philosophies. Dr. Richard Rau, who monitored the project for the National Institute of Justice, indicated that conflict will continue to exist between police managers who favor the aggressive approach and those who support the passive strategy.

Stating the primary argument for aggressive patrol, the study said that the probability that an arrest will be made.

The criminal's perception of his chances of getting caught can affect the crime rate, the report observed, noting that if police are actively stopping suspicious persons or patrolling more intensively, a potential offender may decide not to commit a robbery.

More aggressive tactics may also change the public's perception of police, as well as the way officers view their job. "Departments in our sample with high rates of traffic citations are generally thought by both their members and outside observers to display a strong commitment to 'police professionalism,'" the study pointed out.

Although the report lists the 35 cities which contributed to its data base, it does

not rank the police departments in their tendencies toward aggressiveness. The study did note, however, that cities with higher arrest rates have lower crime rates.

A "well-designed experiment" in San Diego showed that field interrogations or street stops by officers were associated with significant declines in certain crime categories, the report said. "In one area of the city, field interrogations were eliminated, whereupon the number of 'suppressible' crimes rose by about a third. When field interrogations were resumed, the number of such crimes dropped."

Despite its findings, the study suggested that pouring money into a department in order to flood the streets with police is not the answer to the municipal crime problem. The authors noted that the most effective strategy would be "having police organizations capable of devising and maintaining a personnel, incentive and management system that delivers more law enforcement."

Copies of the study, which was funded by the National Institute of Justice, can be obtained by writing: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. The stock number of the \$2.00 document is 027-000-00874-7.



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# Supreme Court Briefs

By AVERY ELI OKIN

Despite the fact that the Supreme Court is the final arbiter of cases and controversies arising under the laws of the United States, the Court sometimes makes mistakes. When a case is incorrectly decided it is up to Congress or the state legislatures to act to prevent further miscarriages of justice. One way that legislatures have traditionally reacted in order to minimize the effect of what they perceive as a bad Supreme Court decision was to amend laws in order to clarify legislative intent.

Just such action was contemplated following the announcement of *Rummel v. Estelle*, which established the constitutionality of the Texas habitual offender statute that provides for an automatic life sentence upon a third felony conviction. (For a complete analysis of the decision see *Law Enforcement News*, April 21, 1980, p. 12.) Prior to the *Rummel* decision the Texas House Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence had been unsuccessful in amending the 1856 habitual offender statute. The failure to amend the statute had been the result of ignorance on the part of the general public on exactly how the statute worked.

As a result of the national attention focused by *Rummel* on the Texas habitual offender statute, the vice chairman of the House Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence announced that he would sponsor an amendment. The proposed amendment would reduce the automatic life sentence upon the third felony conviction to 20 years to life, based upon the discretion of the jury.

Recently, the Supreme Court announced two decisions dealing with the sentencing of convicted felons. An analysis of those decisions follows.

## Sentencing

With just one justice dissenting, the Supreme Court held that a defendant's refusal to cooperate with the Government's investigation of a criminal conspiracy to distribute heroin was properly considered as one factor in imposing sentence.

According to the fact summary in the Supreme Court's decision, the petitioner accompanied a woman to the office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia in June 1975. The woman was the owner of a sports car which government surveillance had discovered was used in the transportation of heroin. She told Federal investigators that she sometimes lent her automobile to the petitioner.

The petitioner agreed to answer some questions about his use of the car, and Miami warnings were given. During the questioning the petitioner admitted that he had delivered heroin to the man who was the target of the investigation. He also confessed to discussing drug deals over the telephone. When questioned about the suppliers the petitioner refused to answer, and he was then informed that the extent of his cooperation with the government would directly relate to the charges brought against him.

Following his confession the petitioner was indicted under 21 U.S.C. § 841, 843(h), 846 on one count of conspiring to distribute heroin and four counts of using a telephone to facilitate the distribution of heroin. An attorney hired by the petitioner blocked the government's continued attempts to get the petitioner to reveal the

source of the drugs. Almost a year after the petitioner first talked with investigators he pleaded guilty to the conspiracy count and was sentenced to 4 to 15 years imprisonment, three years special parole, and a \$5,000 fine. The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia later vacated the conviction, on the grounds that the District Court was unaware of the terms of plea agreement, and ordered the case returned to the lower court for further action.

On remand, the petitioner pleaded guilty to two counts of using a telephone to facilitate the distribution of heroin. Under the plea agreement the government was permitted to seek a substantial sentence. The government recommended two consecutive sentences of 16 to 48 months and a \$5,000 fine. The District Court imposed, and the appellate court affirmed, consecutive sentences of one to four years on each count. This harsh sentence was imposed despite the fact that the principal target of the U.S. Attorney's investigation had been sentenced to probation.

In affirming the sentence, the Supreme Court noted that there was a strong historical basis for punishing those who do not assist authorities in preventing crimes. The court cited as evidence of this fact the Act of April 30, 1790, of the first Congress of the United States, which imposed penalties upon those citizens who had knowledge of criminal activity but did not report it to the local authorities.

In delivering the opinion of the court, Justice Powell stressed that by refusing to testify the petitioner protected his former partners in crime, "thereby preserving his ability to resume criminal activities upon release." Support for this conclusion was drawn from the petitioner's brief, where it was conceded that cooperation with authorities bears a "rational connection to a defendant's willingness to shape up and change his behavior."

Further support for affirming the severe sentence was based on the fact that the trial judge was never informed of any factors, such as fear of physical retaliation or self-incrimination, which would have justified the petitioner's silence. As the sole dissenter, Justice Marshall reasoned that it was incorrect for the trial court to assume that neither of these factors motivated the petitioner to remain silent. Justice Marshall made note of the fact that the refusal to reveal the identity of others involved in criminal activity was not unlawful and should not have formed the basis for the severe sentence imposed. (*Roberts v. United States*, No. 78-1793, decision announced April 15, 1980.)

## Double Jeopardy

By a vote of 7-to-2, the Supreme Court has held that the double jeopardy clause of the Fifth Amendment protects against multiple punishments when two distinct criminal acts are merged into the more serious felony.

In the present case the petitioner unintentionally killed his victim while committing a rape. Under the District of

Continued on Page 12

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## New from OJARS:

# Business crime prevention and computerized detecting evaluated

The Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics (OJARS) moved two pilot projects off the drawing board last month, announcing grant awards for a business-oriented crime prevention program and a system designed to computerize the caseloads of city detectives.

In a \$504,350 project sponsored by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), police departments to Denver, Colorado; Long Beach, California; and St. Louis, Missouri, will work with small businesses to key in preventing the crimes of burglary, robbery and larceny.

"This project brings the police and the business community into a cooperative effort to reduce the incidence of these crimes," acting NIJ director Harry Bratt said. "Together they will conduct prevention surveys, recommend measures to strengthen security and return to the businesses surveyed to see that the proposed improvements are made."

Bratt noted that officers will collect data on their visits which will be evaluated in a separate NIJ project. "If it works, if rates for these crimes decrease, we hope that the results will lead to the replication of this effort in cities across the nation," he remarked.

Police departments in each of the cities will pick several shopping districts for the tests, working with local business leaders to inform merchants how they can best

beef up their security. Follow-up visits will be made to check the progress of the crime prevention effort.

"The test design mixes law enforcement and business expertise and also employs public meetings and educational seminars in an effort to reduce the vulnerability of small businesses to burglary, robbery and larceny," Bratt observed.

Last month's second major award involved a \$138,985 LEAA grant to the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The chief's group will test a microcomputer system to help police departments in cities and counties with populations of 100,000 or more handle detective caseloads more efficiently.

"In some jurisdictions, police departments employ as many as 40 detectives, and each detective may have from 50 to 100 investigations going at any one time," acting LEAA administrator Humer F. Broome Jr. said. "In fact, there can be so many cases in hand that it is virtually impossible for a chief detective to keep abreast of all investigative operations."

The new generation of microcomputers holds the promise of storing and disseminating as much data as more and expensive and more complicated mainframe computers did several years ago before the boom in microcircuitry. Brinome noted that by combining the new machines with a software package proposed for the project, "we can provide the police commander with a means for efficient and effective case management."

Two police departments that are still to be chosen will each get their own systems to test the design. Information stored in the devices will help chief detectives spot cases in which the leads are significant so they can concentrate their staffs on crimes that have the greatest solvability quotients.

Designed to be used after a minimum of training, the system will help evaluate detective operations and automatically keep victims and witnesses abreast of developments in the cases in which they are involved.

## John Jay to offer Ph.D. program

Continued from Page 3

CUNY Graduate School, which is headed by Dr. Harold M. Proshansky. "As is the case of all CUNY doctoral programs, the new Ph.D. in criminal justice will draw upon the best resources available in the CUNY system," Proshansky noted. "John Jay is already one of the leading schools in the nation in the field of criminal justice. This new Ph.D. program will build upon a very solid foundation."

Philip John Stead, the dean of graduate studies at John Jay, remarked that the program will fill twin needs, serving as a management tool for police, correctional managers and court administrators, while providing a training ground for teachers and researchers.

The initial proposal for the offering received an A grade from Dr. Walter Miller, the project director of the Center for Criminal Justice at Harvard Law School.

"The benefits of such a program appear to be unusually high, relative to its cost," he said. "The requirements for the Ph.D. degree appear to be quite consistent with those of the highest-level universities in the country, such as Harvard, Chicago and Yale. The faculty presently available for the program appear to represent a good level of excellence."

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# Prisons turn apolitical inmates into angry terrorists

By JOHN PALMER and JACK WAUGH  
(Second of four parts)

Anything you pay millions of dollars to support which then turns around and kills you doesn't sound like a very good investment. But that's exactly what we're buying in prisons and jails all over America.

One of the thousands of people we paid our prisons to turn into antisocial monsters is William Smith. He had gotten his basic education on the street, and it made him wily but not wise — so he ended up in jail.

Smith claims he didn't commit the crime that put him there. Whether he did or not, he is in prison. He no longer pays taxes and no longer contributes to the support in prison — about the cost of welfare for his dependents, he is costing the state about \$10,000 a year to support in prison — about the cost of tuition at Northwestern University. But Willie is going to get a new kind of instruction.

No matter how tough a guy thinks he is, it's hard to feign indifference when one enters the dehumanizing prison. Smith is no different.

This is a man who had never had to listen for an alarm clock or punch a time clock. But prison is filled with cacophony of bells marking every time and activity. Bells are as much a part of the system as are bars. In fact, all kinds of noise permeate prisons.

But Smith was about to learn of another facet of that system that was going to be more jarring to his composure than any amount of sound could be. It was an important part of the prison that would change him forever. It was the sex side of the lock-up.

Smith knew plenty about the seamy side of the street. Rape and gang-bangs weren't new to him. He was not a novice on what went on in vacant lots, although he stayed clear of them. Some of the roughest action in Chicago took place in his neighborhood, but nothing had prepared him for that first night in the penitentiary.

After the work session and before the final count, many of the men were lounging

in their cells, some were out at the commissary, and the others were scattered about the various parts of the institution. Over the constant low grinding sound that was the sum of the various noises in the open cell block, William suddenly heard a scream that could come only from a man being mutilated.

The sound slammed against the steel walls and struck Smith full in the face. He instinctively turned to a cellmate, but the only explanation he got was a laconic, "Well, some punk is getting tested by one of the wolves. Maybe we'll find out about you next."

The threat seemed offhand, but nobody as street-smart as William Smith was going to wait around to find out.

That night he didn't sleep. He spent the next few days looking over his shoulder, and whenever anybody offered him a cigarette so he could make it until his chits came in, Willie wasn't having any. But that could last only so long. Because he was young and untested, he was vulnerable.

David Miller and Dr. Howard Levy, authors of *Going to Jail* each served 26 months in prison for resisting the Viet Nam war. They wrote that in their experience, "relationships that are possible on the outside are hard to come by on the inside. We might even say that homosexual activities are normal response to the prison situation. In a society where affection is absent, men are prone to settle for a bogus relationship."

Willie Smith was very quickly going to be given the choice of trying to fight his way through alone in order to remain straight, or become a "queen" for some stud, or else making an alliance to protect himself against attack.

It's a tough choice that almost every convict is forced to face early in the game. Even prisons that don't have a large homosexual population have to face this problem as an outgrowth of the prison subculture.

As another inmate put it, "Everybody who's been in a year is either a practicing

homosexual or thinking about becoming one."

Bruce Johnson, who has completed the first three volumes of a study on prisons and deviant cultures says, "Somewhere between 39 and 50 per cent of the inmates regularly participate in homosexual activities."

Willie's attempts to keep clear of the wolves did not go unnoticed. One of the "Lords of the Yard" was Curt. He liked Willie's style and he also liked some of the conclusions that Smith had reached about his stay in jail. Smith felt he had been ripped off by the establishment and now he was ready for revenge.

Prison had finally done what the tough and brutalizing tactics of the street had failed to do. It has turned a man who knew nothing about politics, who had never voted, who couldn't tell you who the Vice President is, into a potential revolutionary.

In any prison there are two things you will hear from every inmate. One is that he is innocent, and the other is that the institution's staff is "no damn good." Curt

heard all this before, but what Willie said and the way he said it were different.

This wasn't just a typical con with the usual complaints about the food and screws. This was not just some bum with a bad mouth. It also was apparent to Curt's sensitive eye that Willie was worn down. He now knew that he had a choice. He could either fight everybody or he could join a group.

Smith also was watching Curt's style. It was keen and cool. He could align himself with the Lords and be a man, or he could be a wolverine and have his teeth always bared. Joining the Lords was a natural.

Curt let him know the creed of the group was simple: "Only by taking up arms can we seize power. Without taking up arms we cannot attain power. In order to seize power we should wage an armed struggle; it is impossible to seize power by elections. That's from our guerrilla manual."

"You'll hear more about that. We're giving instruction and you are part of the army now."

(To be continued next issue)

## DC management and labor work to avoid police manpower cuts

Continued from Page 3

is cutting into the force's morale. "We call on the citizens of this community to stand by us, and prevent this nightmare from becoming a reality," he said. "The relative ease with which the recommendations [for layoffs were made] has forced our members to question the value of our services."

Indicating that the police are getting a short shrift in the new budget, Krupo noted that his department has been one of few city agencies to stay within its spending limits over the years. "Our money is used to help sustain the overspending of others," he contended.

The proposed fiscal package was submitted to Barry by Budget Director Gladys W. Mack, who suggested that a series of spending reductions between October 1

and December 31 were necessary to balance the city's budget.

A total of 426 police jobs would be eliminated under the plan, which proposes that about 300 of the positions would be trimmed through layoffs or attrition, while the remainder would be lost through the abolition of job slots that are currently unfilled.

Several of the mayor's top aides observed that Barry will probably accept Mack's general recommendation to chop a total of 3,000 jobs from the city payroll by the end of the year. However, a week after Jefferson's memorandum was publicized, the mayor met with the chief and several police union leaders to discuss how officers could be kept off the layoff list.

Larry Melton, who represents the rank and file as vice president of Local 442 of the International Brotherhood of Police Officers, said he and other union heads suggested several alternatives to furloughs, including reductions in mid-level management, temporarily closing the police training academy and early retirements.

Commenting on the union's list, Jefferson said he is considering a plan that would allow officers to retire after 19½ years instead of the present limit of 20 years. Officers would begin receiving retirement benefits immediately, and would be allowed to start second careers six months earlier, a police spokesman noted.

City Council member Betty Ann Kane is sponsoring a retirement proposal that would permit officers to leave after 19 years of service. "I believe that reducing upper ranks and mid-level supervisory personnel is a much better way to trim costs than to lay off the officers and firefighters who walk the beats and put out the blazes," she said.

Jefferson has sent a message to his officers pledging that he would cut operating expenses to avoid as many layoffs as possible. But according to one estimate, the chief would have save \$5.6 million out of his operating budget to avoid the furloughs entirely.

## "BABY-PROS"

### Preliminary Profiles of Juvenile Prostitutes

By Dorothy Heid Bracey, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

"Baby-Pros" is the street name for young girls who have become professional prostitutes, and they are often overlooked as victims of child abuse and neglect. In an effort to understand their way of life and their involvement with the criminal justice system, Professor Bracey and two associates interviewed thirty-two prostitutes under the age of eighteen who had come from all parts of the United States to New York City. A summary of the interviews, this monograph describes recruiting for prostitution, the role of the pimp, prostitution and family composition, parents and children, prostitutes' sexual experiences and drug use, and the ways that girls are attracted to prostitution. Despite a number of city and state agencies to handle runaways and prostitutes, the study finds that the criminal justice system is ineffective in returning girls to their homes or rehabilitating them. Instead, the girls are seen as victims of their customers, their pimps, and their way of life which leaves them physically abused, malnourished, and prone to illness. In perhaps her most startling finding, Professor Bracey indicates that juvenile prostitution is no longer a profession for the poor and uneducated; she describes a new kind of prostitute, the "weekend warrior," who increasingly comes to the city from middleclass neighborhoods.

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# Mental status exam provides glimpse of the criminal mind

By RONALD N. TURCO, M.D.

One of the more popular aspects of the Advanced Academy of the Portland, Oregon, Police Bureau is a course on the mental status examination, a device with which officers provide a written report on a suspect's state of mind shortly after arrest.

The mental status exam can usually be performed without the suspect being aware that he is being evaluated. An individual officer can make his own mental notes of the criminal's mentality while he is talking to the suspect or transporting him, and later organize his observations in a detailed report.

In short, the mental status examination requires an individual to provide a description of another person's psyche without resorting to the use of slang terminology, vague descriptive phrases, or value judgments about behavior.

An officer can build upon his expertise in this area by utilizing knowledge he has acquired from other sources, such as psychology courses or communications workshops. The "test" consists of five

separate parts that, when fitted together, provide a thumbnail sketch of the suspect's mental outlook:

## General Appearance

This includes the description of dress, manner of walking, sitting, posturing, aggressive or passive behaviors and general behavior. A worthwhile exercise for practicing the technique involves watching a television screen with the sound turned off and attempting to describe the individual on the screen.

The category should include a comment about the individual's age and appearance of age. For example, a twenty-five year old may appear to be ten years older than his stated age. The officer should avoid the use of slang unless he is quoting the suspect or its use is absolutely necessary for descriptive purposes. In either case, the slang should be bracketed by quotation marks.

## Speech

A detailed checklist can be used to determine the quality, quantity and organization of the suspect's speech. Is the speech slurred? Is there evidence of scanning (drawn out) speech? Is the speech high pitched or deep? Is the speech

organized in terms of communicating ideas? Does the suspect use colloquial phrases or phrases common to a particular group of people, such as prison inmates, or a particular culture? Is there a rapid succession of words and, if so, are these all intelligible? Is the suspect very quiet, does he answer questions or make comments? Are there other characteristics of speech one may wish to note, such as a stutter or blocking of speech patterns? Does the suspect use particular phrases repeatedly? Does the suspect use superlatives in excess and if so, which ones?

## Affect

Does the individual appear depressed or euphoric? Is he or she bland and matter-of-fact in presentation? Officers should notice if the individual is anxious and if he stands close to the officer or keeps his distance.

What is the stated affect? This includes comments the suspect makes about how he feels, in addition to what the officer notices. There may be a discrepancy between the observed and the stated affect.

## Cognition

This section includes orientation of person, place and time. Is the individual aware of the date and his exact location? Does he attempt to fabricate to cover deficiencies in his awareness of surroundings? Can the individual do simple arithmetic? How many numbers can he repeat in reverse order? This material is especially helpful in dealing with individuals who have been driving under the influence of alcohol.

Comments about the suspect's fund of information should be placed in this section. Does he know the governor of the state and can he name five presidents in

reverse order? This section can be expanded upon, depending on the time the officer has available, the law regarding questions of this nature, and the officer's knowledge of psychology, general adaptation and "normal" daily functioning.

## Thoughts

What is the main theme of the individual's thinking? Does he project blame or assume guilt? Is there evidence of thought patterns not consistent with reality? Is there any evidence of hallucinations? Does the suspect speak concretely about events or is there evidence of global and abstract thinking? How intelligent (average, below average, above average) is the individual? How sophisticated is his vocabulary? Is the suspect preoccupied with a particular need or impulse at the moment?

Some officers may ask the individual to interpret a proverb or an abstract concept such as comparing an apple and a peach. An abstract interpretation would conclude that they are both fruit while a concrete view would focus on the texture, size of the object and other factors.

It should be emphasized that this examination may be conducted quietly by the officer and that its primary purpose is descriptive. Such information may then be available for the legal authorities, doctors at a hospital and other members of the police department who may talk with the suspect at a different time. The structure of this examination is such that it can be elaborated upon by the officer depending on his knowledge, time and interest.

(Ronald Turco is a psychiatric consultant to the Portland Police Bureau.)

## Restyled nightstick may crunch number of police liability suits

Continued from Page 1

the researchers remarked. "Consequently, many deputies felt that the mere presence of the baton reduced the likelihood of physical assault on their persons."

But Starrett pointed out that one of the advantages to the weapon is its relative concealability, despite its two-foot length. "Instead of being objectionably held in its ready positions like the standard nightstick, it has a very low profile. Many times, people don't even know that you have it while you're holding it."

Residents of Los Angeles know that their municipal police force has it. Some members of police watchdog groups there described the PR-24 as a "terrorist" and "military" weapon when it was introduced to the public last month by the LAPD.

Deacon Alexander of the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression vehemently opposed the baton's use. "It's another incident of police murder and malpractice," he told the Los Angeles Herald Examiner. "It's part of Chief [David] Gates' personal philosophy of using terror in order to deal with the question of law and order."

Starrett, however, pointed to his product's record. "It's been upheld [for use] across the country for eight years since we brought it out and started training," he said. "The courts very highly accept uses of the PR-24 with the proper training."

Monadnock's detailed training program seems to be the key to the PR-24's growing popularity among police administrators who are concerned with civil liability actions. The heart of the program is a 161-page illustrated textbook that outlines both offensive and defensive procedures.

"We have an internationally certified program which covers the administrative and civil liability actions," Starrett observed. "In other words, the instructor has a textbook and course outlines related to

operational procedures and therefore the administration is covered all the way down to the officer in the field. There isn't another program like this in the country."

In spite of the course's comprehensive nature, Starrett contended that the PR-24 "is very easily trained" in a manner that leads to a high retention rate. He described the program as repetitive, continuous training, declaring that it is superior to methods used to teach straight baton techniques.

The Monadnock president noted that he faced "seven years of resistance" in attempting to get agencies to try his product. "It took a number of years to establish reputable data in the field," he said. "people had to be convinced that this isn't a gimmick, that this really works."

But Starrett gave a cautious response when asked whether the PR-24, which is available in plastic and aluminum models, might replace the standard, wooden patrol baton. "I don't think anything will ever replace anything," he commented. "The people who use the PR-24 and have success with it are dedicated and train properly. Some people will never do that, and we don't recommend that they get into it. We are committed to improving law enforcement. You don't do that by putting a weapon out there they don't know how to use."

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# Sweetening British corrections

## An interview with Norman C. Honey, governor of England's Wormwood Scrubs Prison

Norman C. Honey has served as governor of Wormwood Scrubs Prison since 1972, administering England's largest and most complex correctional institution. The prison serves as the maximum security establishment for the London area and has a turnover of about 33,000 inmates annually.

A World War II veteran, Honey began his career in corrections in 1974, supervising juvenile inmates in a mid-sized borstal institution. He was promoted to the rank of assistant governor in the Prison Service three years later, placed in charge of the Gringley Camp, an agricultural-based borstal near Nottingham.

After serving as deputy governor of a third juvenile institution, the administrator became second-in-command of a local prison which had separate sections for adult and juvenile offenders. In 1959, he came to Wormwood Scrubs where he worked for three years as one of the institution's two deputy governors.

Honey returned to the borstal circuit in 1962 for a seven-year stint and was subsequently promoted to Prison Department Headquarters where he was responsible for the well-being of all juvenile inmates in England and Wales.

In addition to his present duties as governor of Wormwood Scrubs, Honey is chief examiner for the Prison Services Promotion Examination.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Michael Balton.



Norman C. Honey

as it had been known before the war. This was brought about by the war, by women's place in it, women becoming more independent, having to go to work to support the family while their men were away. Subsequently women found that their place in society was changing and that they had perhaps a much more independent role to perform in society than merely being a housewife and so forth.

Other kinds of developments have come along since then. We've experimented with shorter sentences, particularly for young people, to keep them out of custody for a long time. We have also experimented with all types of programs, various types of therapy, group counseling and so forth. Education has been given a much more prominent place in both young offender and adult establishments, and of course work has always been something which we've regarded as being of a constructive nature. Going with that, of course, is vocational training of various kinds, so that someone could learn a trade while in custody and perhaps follow that up afterwards. So these

women and girls and the young offenders — by that I mean age 15 to 21 — is approaching some 45,000, with a predicted sharp increase on that in the very near future. So perhaps by the mid-1980's the situation will be that the prison population will barely keep pace with the re-building program.

The women's daily average population is, I believe, about 1,500, and that's a very steep increase because generally speaking it held level for many years just below the 1,000 mark.

LEN: What is the average ratio between the inmate population and the number of correctional personnel? HONEY: That's difficult to say because it depends on the type of establishment, whether it's a very open type of establishment, very minimal security, or medium security, or what we would call a closed prison environment, and we do have some maximum security establishments. The ratio, of course, would depend very much upon the kind of establishment that we're talking about.

LEN: In general, is the prison service short-handed as far as having enough personnel to meet the influx of inmates?

HONEY: Yes, it is short-handed, and we have not been able to recruit anywhere near the number that we should recruit nationally — and I must point out that we are a national service in England and Wales. Recruitment, particularly in the south of the country, has not been appropriate to our needs. Some two or three years ago we were hardly attracting any prison officers at all. Recently, during the last 12 months, we have been recruiting at a greater rate and we've had a recent report on prisons and a certain amount of publicity given to recruitment, which at the moment seems to be attracting a lot of applications. But at the end of the day, of course, it may not mean that those are the number that will be accepted, because the standards won't be lowered even though we're short.

LEN: What are some of those standards for new correctional officers?

HONEY: Generally speaking, the standards vary, but they are required when they come in to take a test and an interview, and if they've passed that process they are then sent away to our training schools, one in the north of England and one in the south. They go there for a residential period of two months during which they are taught the basic skills and also given information about the prison service and allied agencies — criminal justice agencies as you know them in this country. Then a man will be posted to whichever establishment was thought to be the most appropriate for him. He'll be on probation for a year and during that time he will be given in-service training at his establishment.

Follow-up training will be given at our staff college, and by that I mean that in addition to our two basic training colleges for officers we also have a staff college at Wakefield which deals with follow-up courses for prison officers or prison staff generally — specialist staff, psychologists, teachers, and also for governors, assistant governors and so forth. At that college the senior grades are also trained for the prison service, so that there are two entrances to the assistant governors, or as you would call them, assistant wardens grades. After an officer has served about three years in an establishment he can apply to take what we call the staff course at the college for assistant governors. He takes another kind of written test, he is interviewed in some depth and then he would join outside applicants who have made application to join, such as students with degrees from universities and people coming perhaps from other walks of life with equivalent academic qualifications and experience in, say, personnel management or something like that. They would join together for a two-year course at our staff college. This is what we would call a sandwich course. It would involve a certain amount of time at the college undertaking studies and projects and then a certain amount of time out in various types of prison and young offender establishments, then back to the college for another period of time. That process goes on until the two-year period is finished. Usually at about the halfway point he is posted to a specific establishment, so he knows where he will begin his service.

Continued on Page 9

**'Overcrowding, of course, means you can't effect programs and your staff/inmate ratio declines so that the influence of the staff is less than we would wish.'**

cedures. By that I mean to say that instead of having the kinds of establishments we had before the outbreak of the second World War, we had to extend outside the walls of closed prisons, enclosed young offender establishments of that time, and to do this one had to develop and discover new techniques.

This process went on for some years after the end of the war, and we developed what had been a product of the 1930's, a completely open type of training establishment for young offenders known as the borstal system. The borstal system was started in 1908, and a borstal establishment had been set up in the Midlands in 1930 which was completely open, and by that I mean that we had no locks, blocks or bars. It was the first break away from the closed prison environment. The development of that in 1930 showed itself at Wakefield, which was a long-term training prison, and there was a camp developed for prisoners to work on a farm during the last six months of their sentence. After the war years, then, we saw the development of a number of establishments, not only the old type that were closed but also of intermediate security and absolute minimum security. So there was certainly an expansion of the system in that way.

I think one would say that during the years following the war there was a change in our own society, with society perhaps not being as stable as it had been before the war, for a variety of reasons, and perhaps disintegration taking place to some extent in the way of family life

were all rehabilitative processes that were taking place, the philosophy being that all influences should be brought to bear to try to effect some change in the offender so that his return to society would be more effective and that perhaps he need not turn to crime as his living.

The parole system for us came fairly late in the day. It was seen as a bonus for prisoners, to be earned, particularly by those serving long sentences. At the moment, at least as far as we're concerned, that is still being looked at somewhat closely, because it is something fairly new within our own system.

The problem as I see it today is that the overcrowding of prisons is a source of some concern, as it is in the United States and perhaps also in some countries in Europe. Overcrowding, of course, means you can't effect programs and your staff/inmate ratio declines so that the influence of staff is less than we would wish.

LEN: Is this a budgetary problem, stemming from a lack of money necessary to build new facilities and alleviate the overcrowding?

HONEY: Well, yes, I think the economic problem is, of course, very much to be considered, and although we have a building program and we are building new prisons, the fact is that the present rate of increase in the [prison] population is very much higher than we would wish. As far as women and girls are concerned, it's gone up much more.

The daily average prison population today, including



**'The unarmed state of the prison is done, generally, because we try to create an atmosphere which is conducive to both sides, the prison staff and the prisoners, being able to get along well together.'**

Continued from Page 8

In all cases, by his application to his work and assessments by the governor and interviews subsequently in the field he will be promoted in that way. In other words, his promotion would come through a variety of experiences, being posted to a number of establishments of different kinds, and by his own personal ability. There are two grades of assistant governor, and three grades of governor, with the grades of governor usually depending on the size and complexity of the establishment.

LEN: You are currently governor of the system's largest institution, the prison at Wormwood Scrubs. How would you compare managing this institution to governing the smaller establishments that you've been with?

HONEY: Well, of course managing Wormwood Scrubs is a very different situation from managing a very small place, simply because of the complexity. We have about 33,000 or 34,000 prisoners in and out of the gates during the course of any twelve months, and the management is broken down into assistant governors with appropriately graded staff at all levels within the four living blocks where the prisoners are housed. So in that sense they manage each of the living blocks — wings, we call them — and we also have a hospital where we have a principal medical officer and his staff in a similar way. We have all kinds of specialist teachers and probation and aftercare staff in the establishment, so all these have to be co-ordinated under a common policy. At the institution of which I am the head, I am interpreting the regulations as laid down by the statutory rules, and managing the establishment in that way, by regular meetings with my heads of departments, by going down to the prison across all the locations each morning, and I take applications from prisoners and also am responsible for the disciplinary procedures. Because of its complexity, and because each of the blocks are separate prisons in themselves, in a sense it's a group of prisons behind one wall. We have a long-term wing for prisoners serving sentences from five years to life imprisonment, and that is the maximum security wing. We have another wing where we have men serving sentences of over six months, possibly up to life imprisonment, but generally we've assessed these in our medium and long-term assessment center, which is in one of the other wings, the reception wing. We've allocated these people to other prisons in the southeast of the country, although many of them may have to stay and serve their sentences with those who are serving sentences of a shorter nature, because of overcrowding elsewhere. We also have the young offender wing, where we have some borstal inmates who have been going through the borstal allocation process so that we can send them off to other borstals — although that function has just ceased, but we will still have some borstal inmates who will be taken from the London courts and passed on to the new borstal allocation center. We also have some young prisoners, about 250, serving a wide range of sentences including life imprisonment. Their age range is generally about 15 to 21. Then we have our assessment center which I just mentioned and the hospital annex and segregation units.

LEN: Are the levels of security different in each of the many units?

HONEY: Generally speaking, the answer to that is probably no. The security of the establishment is on the periphery of the walls, although of course the blocks are cellular and are locked like your prisons. But the main security of the prison lies in the security of the wall itself, rather like in your prisons, particularly the maximum security places, where you have guards on the wall and you have a certain amount of devices to prevent escapes. We have no armed guards on the turrets on our wall; these days we do have in addition to the wall an extra security fence and we do use barbed wire on the top of the fence. We also employ dog teams which are specially trained and are there with their handlers for patrol purposes, they are not there to bite prisoners, of course. We have some closed circuit television and a certain amount of electronic locking which we didn't have before. We don't have any live electric wires, which I have seen in some of the prisons in this country.

But the guards are not armed, and we have no firearms in our prisons at all. As you know, the police generally are not armed, only for very special assignments.

The general run of the civil population are not authorized to carry firearms, so we don't carry firearms in the ordinary course of events. One must obtain a license for them, and then for sporting purposes only. So there's really a very fundamental difference in the fact that I know you feel it's a constitutional right, I believe, to have a gun, and that's reflected in your police and in the control of your prison system.

LEN: Being that the guards are not armed, and there are no firearms in the prison, are the inmates segregated in any way to keep them from massing, since they clearly outnumber the guards?

HONEY: Of course they always outnumber the guards, as they would in any prison situation in most countries. The unarmed state of the prison is done, generally, because we try to create an atmosphere which is conducive to both sides, the prison staff and the prisoners, being able to get along well together. The basis of our philosophy, of course, is there should be a good personal relationship between the staff and the prisoners. We don't have a special group of guards and a special group of "treaters," like I think you do here. The uniformed

them with some daytime classes and some evening classes, and prisoners are able to take various kinds of examinations. At Wormwood Scrubs they can take various certificates, such as what we call the general certificate of education, and they can take degree-level examinations as well, particularly through the use of the open university, and by that I mean the use of television.

LEN: Judging from newspaper accounts, you seem to have a bit of trouble with political prisoners, particularly with members of the IRA. What's being done to cope with that?

HONEY: These fellows are generally treated the same as other prisoners. Numerically, there are not a great many actually in England, because those that commit offenses in Northern Ireland stay in the Northern Ireland prisons. But generally we would treat them the same as other Category A prisoners.

LEN: That is for maximum security prisoners?

HONEY: Yes, they are dealt with in our maximum security establishment.

LEN: Inmates in the United States are becoming increas-

**'The guards are expected to deal with security matters, but they're also expected to deal with the personal matters of prisoners and to be able to get to know them sufficiently.'**

grades, which would be the guards in this country, as I see it, they are expected to understand and deal with security matters, but they're also expected to deal with the personal matters of prisoners and to be able to get to know them sufficiently to be able to report back on their progress and so forth. So in that sense it's a psychological situation that we live in and we have, generally speaking, a reasonable relationship.

LEN: Are British inmates afforded the opportunity to continue their education while in prison?

HONEY: Yes they are, and certainly as far as remedial education is concerned we would feel obliged that we should provide these facilities. It doesn't mean to say that everyone will go through them, or wishes to go through them, but I think we should certainly provide them, particularly with young offenders and those of school age — we still have a few in the system that maybe still should be at school. We give them a full-time education. With other young offenders we mix their formal education with their work and with their vocational training, and that is the same with adult prisoners. We provide

ingly aware of their legal rights as prisoners, and in some cases are winning lawsuits which are reshaping the institutions they inhabit. Is there a similar trend in England?

HONEY: I think there is, and this is indicative of the fact that we are now part of the European community. The criminal justice part of the community is based in Strasbourg, and the Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg receives petitions and so forth from prisoners about a variety of things these days.

LEN: What has been the impact of the abolition of the death penalty on the correctional system?

HONEY: The impact was, of course, that inevitably it meant we would have more prisoners serving longer sentences, and an increase in the number of life sentences. So today we have about 1,500 inmates serving terms of life imprisonment.

LEN: Is there any movement afoot to reinstate the death penalty?

HONEY: I don't think so. There was a vote taken in Parliament recently on whether the death penalty should be restored. It was heavily defeated.

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## Public Forum:

# Social forces led to the eruption of violence in Miami

## COMMENTARY

By JOHN L. COOPER

Riot has once again ripped apart a black community in a major American city. Miami, Florida, has been the latest victim of massive, gratuitous violence and destruction that has left 15 dead and an estimated \$100 million dollars in property damage. For three years, the citizens of Miami were faced with a race war. The scene was all too familiar; it was a replay of the Newark, Detroit, and Watts riots of the 1960's.

The Miami bash came like a bolt out of the blue. Or did it? Well, in any event, Americans want to know what set the blacks off this time. The answer to that question is simple enough. It was the same social forces that set them off the last time, the forces of institutional racism that long ago transformed blacks into pariahs in their own country. Take this almost unbelievable fact: After a Civil War, an emancipation, the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments, two World Wars and the Korean and Vietnamese conflicts in which blacks fought gallantly and died aplenty, the civil rights movement, and six separate pieces of Federal civil rights legislation passed by Congresses between 1957 and 1970, black Americans are still rejected from the mainstream of this nation's economic and social life.

Specifically, since blacks are designated as pariahs they are treated as social outcasts and throw-away people. They are to be used, indeed exploited when white society has need of them, but otherwise they are to be ignored, suppressed and kept on the poverty side of the tracks where, with a great deal of luck, they may be able to eek out a marginal existence from economic crumbs that occasionally come their way.

Forcing any group of human beings to live under such social conditions will produce rage in them, and it is human rage which produces riots.

Because white Americans have not been socialized to think about it, they refuse to accept the fact that the social alienation of blacks is the result of a concerted *de jure* and *de facto* national social policy. Travel the length and breadth of this land and the conditions of blacks are relatively the same. They suffer wholesale prejudice and discrimination in all major segments of society, and you will find them, whenever they are congregated in large numbers, housed in ghettos. This is precisely the manner in which Western societies have always dealt with those citizens they define as pariahs.

History tells us that the Jews, the gypsies and various Slavic groups were considered pariahs by European nations for hundreds of years. They too were excluded from the mainstreams of social life as the American blacks are today. These European pariahs were unwanted people, but more importantly, they were feared people, perceived as a threat to the norms and traditions for which European societies stood. To bring them into the mainstream of society was to risk destroying the system, even European civilization. These attitudes were widely held in Europe because the pariahs were thought of as being infidels, uncivilized people, members of a degenerate human species, and finally inhuman animals. To segregate them, to discriminate against them, to show them prejudice, and indeed to kill them, e.g., the Russian pogroms, the Nazi death camps, was in the best interests of society and the civilized world.

The blacks and other minorities are America's pariahs in the fullest sense of the experience, and when that is understood it becomes clearer why an altercation between the police and them frequently the spark which sets off a riot. It is the responsibility of the police to protect

possible traffic violation. He later died from a beating while in police custody. From this came the recent rampage in the Sunshine State.

Yes, the courts will tend to back up these mindless acts of violence against black people because they too have a

cles of the police.

Is it any wonder that the blacks do explode into occasional rampages of counter-violence? As a black, I wonder why there are so few riots. Consider this: any movement by pariah people towards integration and assimilation into the mainstream is sure to be met with violence. Remember those white Boston mothers of a few years ago. They screamed, "We don't want those nigger kids going to school with our children."

So, as the smoke settles over Miami in this eventful month of May, in the year of our Lord 1980, we are all wondering if this is the start of another long hot summer for whites. Why not? For blacks, the long hot summer never ends.

(John L. Cooper is chairman of the African-American Studies Department at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, and the author of *Police in the Ghetto*.)



Wide World Laserphoto

Under the steady gaze of a Florida National Guardsman, an older resident of Miami's riot-torn Liberty City section escorts a young girl and boy across a hazy intersection.

society from law-breakers, deviants, and in fact any group that the mainstream may view as a threat to its basic norms and traditions. Viewed as pariahs, black people are automatically perceived as a threat to society, and therefore the police are expected to protect society, the white people of the mainstream, from the blacks.

Starting with benign neglect and institutional racism at the highest levels of government of government down to the practicalities of *de facto* segregation in housing, schooling and employment patterns, the police, as society's first line of defense against internal subversion, are encouraged to keep the pariahs in their place, in the ghettos, away from white people.

As a consequence, the police will tend to respond intemperately to any actions by pariahs that suggest they are getting out of their place. Individually, police officers can easily come to see themselves as being personally responsible for the protection of the sacred norms and traditions of society. When pariahs fail to abide by the status quo, they are asking for solitary police retribution.

This being the case, minor incidents between the police and black people, like a black person questioning the general authority of a police officer or his specific actions, can quickly escalate into confrontation. Further, since the police are empowered to use force, deadly force when they deem it necessary, a minor incident can easily result in death for a black citizen. In 1966, Leonard Deadwyler was stopped by the police for speeding. Moments later he was shot by a policeman's bullet and killed. It was the incident that sparked the Watts riots. In 1979, Arthur McDuffie, a black Miami insurance executive was stopped by the police for a

mandate to protect society. Our society wants pariahs to know that the line is drawn in every town and city of America, and they dare not step across it. What better way to let them know this than by denying them equal justice, that is, denying them the fair use of the legitimate means for redressing grievances. Let's face it, the courts are supposed to serve the interest of mainstream America and not the interest of social outcasts. White people's justice, all too frequently, is served when injustice is rendered to black people.

It took the civil rights movement of the 1960's to make blacks fully aware of an essential fact. Blacks will be asked to die in this nation's wars, but to mainstream America they are still a social disease. And what do we do with a communicable disease? We isolate it, anesthetize it, and kill it when opportunity permits. For blacks this means living in ghettos, communities that tend to be saturated with drugs, alcohol or both, the influx of which is not controlled by them. And more often than accidents would permit, they fall victim to the nervous trigger fingers and twitching muscles

## Action urged for black justice

Continued from Page 3

involves activities outside the criminal justice system.

Quoting figures from a recent study, Misner observed that only 16 percent of police time is spent fighting crime, while 10 percent is spent on traffic details and 75 percent involves other non-crime endeavors.

A seminar discussion on the costs of the criminal justice system featured James G. Fraser, a criminal justice professor at the University of South Carolina. "We're sitting on a keg of dynamite in the South because we're not catering to the salary expectations of law enforcement officers," he stated.

Fraser explained that the average salaries for police and corrections officers are lower in the Southeast than in other regions nationwide. Part of the reason, he said, is that Southern police chiefs have been unable to convince local and state law-makers that they require more money to attract better police recruits.

Calling the seminar a success, Baskin noted that SNPA regularly polls its members to determine areas of interest for future conferences. This year, he noted, crime and the criminal justice system topped the list.



Wide World Laserphoto

Miami police search and disarm two suspects in the Liberty City section of Miami during the four days of racial violence which swept the city. The two men were charged with burglary and illegal possession of firearms.

## Write on

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# CRIMINAL JUSTICE LIBRARY

**We read and review:**

## Police and freedom; selecting the best for policing

**Policing Freedom.** By John Alderson. Macdonald and Evans, Plymouth, England, 276 pp. £7.50

It is a pleasure to find a book whose title says just what the book is about. J.C. Alderson has written with full consciousness of what the two words "policing" and "freedom" both mean and portend.

This work reflects a rich variety of police experience, as the reader has every right to expect of one of England's most salient chiefs of police, but it also reflects fruitful reading and study over a wide range of academic subjects. The aim has been to envisage police possibilities in the light of current and future social needs and to devise a model of policing which will stand up to the stresses and strains of accelerating communal change.

The heart of the matter, as the author sees it, is to break out of the cramping "professional" (a better word might be "technical") frame which police organizational orthodoxy has built out of new technological resources in response to abundance of crime and shortage of personnel. Large and remotely-controlled police organizations have exacerbated the problem

and the prospect, beloved by too many "professionals," of a national police is critically examined and shown to be extremely undesirable.

Alderson has made his present command in Devon and Cornwall the testing-ground of many of his ideas, and in the process has developed a new dimension to community-policing which goes far to validate much of what he propounds. This is fully documented in the main body of the work and in the appendices.

The book deserves to be well known wherever police seek genuine consensus with community. It is a notable contribution to a field of writing which has been too little cultivated by practitioners of the police art.

—P.J. Stead

**Police Selection and Evaluation.** By Charles D. Spielberger. New York: Praeger, 1979.

This book is complex and disturbing. It is bound to provoke ambivalent reactions from administrators and psychologists involved in police selection because it simultaneously enlightens and confounds, it arouses feelings of both hope and pessimism, and it provokes anxiety in the reader who is searching for a quick solution or a sense of security.

The collection of articles in this volume is lucid, thorough, relatively free of jargon, and oriented toward the editor's goals of reviewing the present state of the art of police selection and evaluation, disseminating research findings and identifying the problems involved in developing adequate selection criteria for minorities and women. In addition to an excellent overview of the area by Spielberger, Ward and Spaulding, there are extensive articles examining pre-entry selection methods, various selection instruments, and methods for evaluating job performance. There are also courageous — if not wholly successful — attempts by Baehr and Fox to translate the maze of recent court rulings and Federal guidelines concerning personnel procedures into a more comprehensible form. One can criticize the inclusion of Sherrid's article on changing police officers' attitudes through education as not relevant to the themes of the book and one can similarly fault Baehr and Oppenheim for overwhelming the reader with page after page of statistical tables. These,

however, are minor issues that do not detract from the overall clarity and sharp focus of the various papers presented in this work.

The confounding quality of the book lies in the unavoidable conclusion that despite the impressive research strategies, ANOVA tables and the large variety of instruments employed in these studies, there exists virtually no procedure or set of instruments which can accurately assess or predict a police officer's performance on the job. While the research dazzles the reader with its methodological footwork, it lands pitifully few punches on the problem. With the exception of an elaborate and costly assessment center method described by Filer, there is no accurate way to predict if an applicant will be a good police officer or if a police officer is performing his duty well.

Some studies do give cause for hope. Crosby, Rosenfeld and Thornton have developed a paper-and-pencil test which may prove to be an accurate selection device, and the Florida Police Standards Research Project has constructed a test battery which is currently being validated

Continued on Page 12

## Joint workshop report suggests use of deadly force guidelines

A panel of criminal justice experts has concluded that tensions between police and the communities they serve can be reduced if law enforcement agencies establish uniform rules limiting the police use of deadly force.

The conclusion is contained in a recently published report, "A Community Concern: Police Use of Deadly Force," which

## Monograph outlines emergence of African organized crime

Africa's emergence as a developing continent has been paralleled by the development of a system of organized crime there, a problem that is examined in a new monograph published last month by the Pilgrimage Press.

Entitled *Organized Crime in Africa*, the book examines the growth of the phenomenon in the continent's new states, outlining its relation to the general crime problem.

In eight sections, the monograph discusses controversies over the definition of organized crime, itemizing the conditions which favor mob activity and putting a price tag on its impact on society. The organizational structure of the criminal element is explored, and a look at preventive measures is provided.

Written by James S. E. Opolot of the Criminal Justice Department at the University of Alabama in Birmingham, the 120-page monograph can be obtained by sending \$10.50 to Pilgrimage, Inc. Route 11, Box 553, Jonesboro, TN 37659.

highlights the proceedings of a workshop sponsored by the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

While the participants agreed that police officers should discharge their weapons only in cases where their lives or the life of another person is in jeopardy, they offered conflicting explanations for a continuing rise in fatal police shooting of minorities.

According to the book, blacks and Hispanics account for more than 50 percent of citizens killed by police bullets — a rate that is disproportionate to their numbers in the general population.

Some of the experts postulated that the absence of a national deadly force policy for police and the insufficient use of civilian review boards are causes for the discrepancy, while others contended that police use one standard for minorities and another for whites in determining when to shoot.

The participants did reach a consensus in stating that law enforcement officers must be measured by the same due process standards as civilians when a life has been taken. "Both the police executive and the minority community... agree that the police officer should be authorized to use firearms to defend his or her own or another's life when other means are inadequate," one expert noted. "Neither believes that the police badge should be a shield for brutality or racism."

To obtain a copy of the report, send \$3.50 to the: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Request stock number 027-000-00807-1.

## AN ANTI-CORRUPTION MANUAL FOR ADMINISTRATORS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

by Richard H. Ward, *University of Illinois*  
and Robert McCormack, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice*

Corruption has in recent years become a national phenomenon in government and business; to police, it has been an historical and persistent problem. The result of three years of research and study, this book is a manual designed to assist police administrators who wish to create or maintain integrity within a department or agency or must instigate an anti-corruption management program against illegal administrative practices. The authors have attempted to develop a practical manual which provides management techniques and specific advice to be used in eliminating corrupt behavior and in handling political and organizational problems resulting from anti-corruption efforts.

To: The John Jay Press  
444 West 56th Street  
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Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of *An Anti-Corruption Manual for Administrators in Law Enforcement* at \$4.95 each. Enclosed is my payment in check or money order for \$ \_\_\_\_\_.

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## Book review:

# Psychology can't gauge who will be a good recruit

Continued from Page 11

on a large sample of applicants. These instruments may be of some help in resolving the dilemma. On the other hand, Bachr shows the great difficulty of making accurate predictions of performance in occupations whose personnel are integrated with respect to race and sex. She notes that:

"Regressing predictors against performance measures in those validations that we did undertake... produced a bewildering variety of relationships among resulting regression lines... These results clearly indicate the need for improved technology and definition in handling validation analyses and the need for a vigorous pursuit of simplified validation procedures that will still provide equitable selection (p. 266).

This depressing observation applied to a selection study, not of police officers, but

of supermarket employees! One can imagine the difficulties involved in developing valid selection criteria for police officers whose multiple job functions, discretionary powers, and shifting rules make the identification of selection criteria for supermarket employees look simple.

The limited ability of psychometric methods to assess or predict police performance highlights one anxiety-provoking message of this book: We do not know the qualities which determine whether a police officer is superior, adequate, or inferior. Spielberger, Ward, and Spaulding note that there is little consistency in the way performance studies define successful police performance, and they support Kent and Eisenberg's conclusion that the criterion problem is the main obstacle to improving selection and performance procedures (p.18). The fact is that neither the police nor the psychology establishments

have yet to get a conceptual handle on who and what we want our police officers to be.

The other disturbing message of this book is that we may be avoiding looking at an even more difficult problem than developing accurate selection and performance methods. The problem, to which Shealy's article on predicting corruption and Froemel's paper on performance allude, is that something happens to our police officers when they leave the academy and start working in the street. Froemel's data indicate that after seven years an officer's arrest rate drops dramatically. One may speculate that this sharp decrease is connected with Neiderhoffer's finding that cynicism develops in the police officer after five years of service. Shealy concluded that situational variables are important factors in determining police behavior, and are probably more important in police work than in other occupations.

Consequently, "... the importance of situational variables would make the task of predicting on-the-job corruption from the preemployment screening process quite difficult" (p. 199). It appears that both police administrators and psychologists are searching for ways to find potential super-cops while preferring to ignore what happens to good young cops after they encounter the harsh realities of working in the street.

—Philip Bonifacio

## Read a Good Book Lately?

Tell us about it. Law Enforcement News will publish reader-contributed reviews of newly published books relating to the law enforcement profession. Send your submission to Editor, Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

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## Supreme Court Briefs...

Continued from Page 5

Columbia's statutory system, the crimes of rape and homicide in the course of a rape are separate statutory offenses for which a punishment is provided in each case. The petitioner was separately sentenced on each offense.

The petitioner appealed the two sentences, arguing that it was not Congress's intent that a person who unintentionally kills someone in the course of a felony should be separately punished for each component offense prior to the murder. The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia rejected this argument, holding that "the societal interests which Congress sought to protect by enactment of the two statutes are separate and distinct."

The majority of the Supreme Court found the appellate court mistaken in its conclusion that Congress intended there to be separate consecutive punishments for the felony murder committed by the petitioner. In reaching this conclusion the Supreme Court referred to §23-122 of the District of Columbia Code, which does not allow for multiple punishments to be imposed for two sentences arising out of the same criminal transaction unless "each offense requires proof of a fact which the other does not."

The statute upon which the majority of the Court relied is in actuality a restatement of the Supreme Court's holding in *Blockburger v. United States*, 284 U.S. 299, where the Court stated: "The test to be applied to determine whether there are two offenses or one is whether each provision requires proof of a fact which the other does not." Applying the *Blockburger* test to the present case, the majority reasoned that Congress could not possibly have intended consecutive sentences since a "conviction for killing in the course of a rape cannot be had without proving all the elements of the offense of rape."

Dissenting in this case were Justice Rehnquist and Chief Justice Burger. They continued that the question before the Court was merely one of statutory interpretation rather than Constitutional analysis. In that light they thought it inappropriate to overrule the holding of the trial court on a local matter of law. (*Whalen v. United States*, No. 78-5471, decision announced April 16, 1980.)



# Home on the range was a pot haven for pioneers

(Third in a series.)

Last week we inspected the use of drugs among the primitive tribes of North and South America. This week we will see how the new white (and yellow) settlers came face to face with widespread addiction.

With the development of Western lands, drugs and their hard use by frontiersmen

## JAY ROBERT NASH'S CRIME JOURNAL

became a regular reality. Mexicans introduced marijuana to early settlers in the Southwestern states. Mexican peasants rubbed marijuana on their sore joints as a healing agent and smoked it widely in the early 1880's. Opium arrived in San Francisco along with the Chinese coolies imported to work on the railroads in 1853.

The lusty denizens of San Francisco more than sampled the easily available drugs in the Chinese opium dens which created, according to one account, a population of "degenerate, drug-sodden, sex-crazed dope fiends" among artists looking for new experiences, distraught widows "for whom alcohol was taboo," gamblers, miners, prostitutes and soldiers of fortune.

The use of opium in the U.S., then called "The Mongolian curse," afflicted the Chinese inhabitants of America first before its use became widespread among whites. Among the historical points of interest:

- By the 1850's, millions of men in China were addicted to smoking and eating opium (the latter known as a "stomach halm"); they considered the drug an aphrodisiac. By the time of the Chinese migration to the United States, chiefly to San Francisco and New York, most adult Chinese males were addicted. (Up to 1937, in a futile attempt to curb the habit, the Chinese government prescribed the death penalty for addicts who failed to be cured. Though thousands were executed in China, the opium party, akin to a cocktail party, continued to flourish in China as well as in the U.S.)

- In the 1870's San Francisco's Chinatown became the fanciful hub of opium smoking and eating with at least two hundred opium dens operating around the clock. More than two dozen of these dens, lavishly decorated, were run exclusively for whites, especially women from high society. Opium addiction became a way of life for hundreds of San Francisco's leading society matrons and daughters of the rich.

- In 1885 a special committee for the Board of Supervisors found 26 opium dens solely patronized by whites. The committee counted 320 silk-cased bunks upon which the white womanhood of regal

society eased opium into their lungs.

- San Francisco's white addicts, both male and female, down on their luck after years of opium smoking, gathered at a dive near Chinatown called The Slaughterhouse (later rechristened The Morgue). From this headquarters the hoppers, as they were then called, served as a small army of work slaves who ran errands for bordello keepers and prostitutes. They also collected wood and old boxes for Chinese merchants.

When tourists sauntered into the area, known as "The Devil's Acre," a host of hoppers would surround them, and, for a few pennies, proudly show the startled visitors the holes in their arms. The pathetic addicts, who could no longer afford the pleasures of opium, were reduced to using the cheaper cocaine and morphine. The hoppers who could not afford a hypodermic needle employed an ordinary medicine dropper, filling it with cocaine or morphine and forcing the point into their flesh. By 1885, an all-night drug store on Grant Avenue supplied close to 1,000 hoppers with cocaine and morphine. A full injection of either drug cost from ten to fifteen cents.

- In New York City, the Chinese community settled in and about Pell and Doyer streets. By the late 1850's, dozens of opium dens were opened to white and Chinese patrons. As in San Francisco, the tongs controlled the opium traffic in New York. The two most powerful tongs, the On Leongs, led by Toni Lee, and the Hip Sings (from which the drug slang "I'm hip" purportedly stems), headed by Mock Duck, conducted a long and bloody war for control of the lucrative opium dens in New York, which reaped owners tens of thousands of dollars each year. From 1900 to 1906 the war raged through Chinatown with hundreds slain. An odd treaty of peace between Lee and Duck was signed in 1906 in the home of Judge Warren W. Foster of the Court of General Sessions.

Opium smoking was so heavily practiced by whites by the turn of the century that the old Chinese Theater on Doyer Street became a drug haven. Hundreds of hooks were affixed to the masonry in the theater's cellar and from these were hung bunks for the opium addicts.

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**Coming soon in LEN:  
an exclusive interview  
with Philadelphia  
Police Commissioner  
Morton B. Solomon**

## Philadelphia force gets revamped brutality review

Continued from Page 1

noting that he intends to distribute cards informing his members of their rights when faced with a citizen complaint. He added that the union's attorney has been asked "to develop a system of interviewing people we feel are filing nuisance or frivolous complaints for the purpose of harassing police."

The Guardian Civic League, which represents black officers, presented a stronger show of support of Green's complaint system. "I think the order is good," Guardian president Harold James said, noting that it "might be a little stronger"

than a complaint plan that had been proposed earlier by the City Council.

Police Commissioner Morton B. Solomon welcomed the mayor's plan, and he also warmly received news of the rehiring of 75 officers who had been laid off March 1.

The 75 rejoined the force after receiving their guns and badges and undergoing a reorientation course at the Police Academy. They were among 386 officers who were furloughed as part of Green's plan to reduce the city's budget deficit.

An unnamed police official told the *Bulletin* that the reinstatements were made

BURDEN'S BEAT.

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

## APPRO designing projects apropos to practical police operations

Physicians, lawyers, engineers, scientists and other professionals have their societies and journals to keep themselves abreast of the latest research developments in their fields. What do police planners have? Not much. Oh, there are a host of newsletters and magazines that report on research and development in law enforcement, but it's not very systematic or complete.

To meet the need for sharing research findings in policing, the Association of Police Planning and Research Officers (APPRO) was formed in southern California a decade ago. To date, APPRO has three chapters — two in California and one in Florida — with more than 300 member police agencies. A new chapter is now forming in the Pacific Northwest to include police planners in Oregon and Washington.

"The main objective of APPRO is the sharing of planning and research ideas and studies between law enforcement agencies to prevent the constant need to re-invent the wheel," says national chairman David G. Yamada, a police planner for the Stockton, California, P.O. Most of the APPRO members work in police and sheriff's department divisions for planning and research, special services, support services, research and development, planning and training, or administration. In some small departments, the chief holds APPRO membership.

Each chapter holds a monthly meeting highlighted by a roundtable discussion of current research projects and requests for information or assistance on specific problems. Guest speakers are often on hand to talk about matters of interest to planners, and vendors of police equipment sometimes show their wares.

One of the most valuable of APPRO's services is its Project Index, a computerized compilation of research projects, reports, and planning documents which is distributed quarterly to the membership. Thus, APPRO members have at their fingertips an easy reference to the results of hundreds of studies in their field. Here are a few examples:

- Firearms use policy survey results from 341 police and sheriff's departments in California;
- A project comparing the .38 caliber revolver and the .45 semi-automatic, with ballistics data and suggested training for use as an official sidearm;
- A study of the feasibility of changing over to the 9mm automatic as an on-duty weapon;
- A program designed to provide local news media with daily police activity information without interfering with operating efficiency using tape recorder and telephone;
- A survey of police civilian review boards, past and present — how they were implemented, selection criteria, reasons for dissolving, etc.
- Neighborhood police program, using satellite police facilities in city trouble spots to stabilize unrest and develop rapport with the community;
- A complete study and implementation procedures for development of a community-based neighborhood watch program;
- Progress reports and attitude survey on having a uniformed officer on campus permanently in a public school, giving lectures and counseling students.

As a further service to the membership, APPRO sponsors an annual training conference, with lectures, demonstrations and displays of new equipment. The 1981 conference will be held in the spring in Florida. Each chapter also schedules a one-day workshop in the fall for study of current issues, problems, and solutions in criminal justice planning and research.

APPRO has three membership classes: representative members, who are full-time police employees with primary responsibilities for planning, research or statistics; associates, who may be from other governmental agencies or public education, and commercial memberships for police planners who live far from an existing chapter.

New APPRO chapters must have at least 10 member agencies. To make sure that there are no freeloading chapters in the organization, the bylaws call for each chapter to submit at least one research project, study or analysis per member agency each year for inclusion in the Project Index. If a chapter falls short of pulling its own weight in sharing research, it can be dismissed from APPRO.

Law enforcement officials who want to learn more about the Association of Police Planning and Research Officers may write to David G. Yamada, chairman, APPRO, P.O. Box 5907, Santa Monica, CA, or in care of the Stockton Police Department.

(Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.)

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possible because of the high attrition rate within the department. He noted that the officers will receive their former pay, but that they might not be restored to their former assignments.

FOP leader Garvey had a different version of the reinstatement story, suggesting that the men were brought back to deal with a boost in street crime.

"On our side is an abnormal increase in the crime rate and a multitude of problems starting to surface throughout the city," he said, warning that "75 is nowhere near what is going to be needed to attain public safety in the city of Philadelphia."



# Position openings in the criminal justice system

**Instructor/Assistant Professor.** The University of South Florida is offering this position to begin September 1980. Doctorate or substantial completion of all course work towards the doctorate is required. Specialization in law enforcement management and administration with preference being given to candidates with backgrounds in industrial security, organizational theory, and research.

Both practical and academic expertise required. Salary range is \$15,000-\$19,000 for a 9 month contract. Application deadline is July 15, 1980. According to Florida Law, applications and meetings regarding the same are open to the public.

Send all correspondence to: Dr. Ira J. Silverman, Faculty Recruitment Committee Chairman, Department of Criminal Justice, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620. This position is contingent upon budgetary approval.

**Political Science Faculty Position.** An anticipated one-year leave replacement; pending university approval and beginning August 18, 1980, is available at Appalachian State University. Teaching responsibilities include graduate and undergraduate courses in public administration. There is also the possibility of teaching a course off-campus, if desired, for additional remuneration. The post requires a Ph.D. in political science, with public administration concentration desired. Rank and salary are negotiable, to be based on qualifications and experience.

Deadline for receiving applications is June 16, 1980. Send vita, transcripts, and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Richter H. Moore Jr., Chairperson, Department of Political Science/Criminal Justice, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC 28608.

**Police Officers.** The city of Boulder, Colorado is presently accepting applications for the position of police officer.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens, 21 years of age by the time of appointment, possess a valid driver's license, and have vision corrected to at least 20/30, and have weight proportionate to height. Preference will be given to candidates with a college degree in a related field, or with related experience. No closing date has been set. Salary is \$1,066-\$1,450/month; automatic COLA, extensive benefits.

Contact: Personnel Department, Boulder Police Department, 1777 Broadway, Boulder, Colorado 80301.

**Narcotics Agents.** The State of Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics is currently accepting applications for this position, which involves enforcement of the State's Uniform Controlled Substances Act. Narcotics Agents investigate illegal possession, manufacture, transportation, and sale of narcotics, arrest violators, and testify in court.

Requirements include the completion of two years of college. Experience may be substituted for education at the rate of two years as a law enforcement officer for each year of college required, plus completion of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration course of study. No closing date has been set. Salary is \$11,760.

Contact: Mississippi Merit Council, 8th floor, Robert E. Lee Building, 239 North Lamar, Jackson, Mississippi 39201.

**Police Officers.** The City of Dallas, Texas is currently accepting applications for the position of police officer.

The Dallas Police Department is composed of more than 2,000 sworn officers, 39 percent of whom possess bachelor's degrees.

Candidates must be between 19 1/2 and 35 years old, have completed at least 45 semester hours of credit with a C average or better from an accredited college or university; have vision of at least 20/100 corrected to 20/20 with no colorblindness; have no condition which would prevent obtaining life insurance at normal rates; have never been convicted of a felony or have any criminal charges pending. Physical fitness and other testing will be required prior to a background investigation. No closing date has been set. Salary is \$1,333/month to start. Excellent benefits and equipment furnished. Educational incentive pay for college credit above the entry requirement (up to \$100/month for a bachelor's degree).

Contact: Personnel Office, Dallas Police Department, 2014 Main Street, Room 201, Dallas, Texas 75201.

**Police Officer.** The city of Macon, Georgia is currently accepting applications for this position.

Candidates must be U.S. citizens, 21 years of age, and willing to work rotating shifts. A physical examination will be required. Salary is \$10,129 to start; \$10,545 after one year. Five paid vacation days, 8 paid holidays, 15 paid sick days, uniforms, and equipment furnished. College oriented persons, women, and minority group members are especially encouraged to apply. No closing date for applications has been set.

Contact: Manager of Personnel Employment Services, 560 Cotton Avenue, City Hall Annex, Dept. Of Personnel, Macon, Georgia 31202.

**Youth Supervisors & Juvenile Counselors.** The Maryland State Merit System is seeking individuals for the positions of Youth Supervisor I, II, and III and Juvenile Counselor I, II, and III. Youth supervisors direct juveniles in work and leisure activities and enforce general regulations. Juvenile counselors attempt to motivate juveniles toward behavior patterns more acceptable to society.

Qualifications for youth supervisors include a high school diploma, driver's license, and 0-3 years of juvenile experience, depending upon the level of the position. Juvenile counselors must possess a bachelor's degree and 0-4 years of juvenile counseling experience. No closing date has been set. Salary for youth supervisors is \$9,603-\$14,265 and is \$10,231-\$17,764 for juvenile counselors.

Contact: Mitchell Franks, Personnel Director, State of Maryland Employment Unit, 210 West Preston Street, 1st floor, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

**Investigators.** The State of Missouri is currently seeking to fill openings for investigators in its Department of Social Services, at three levels of increasing responsibility. The main function of social service investigators is to gather facts and evidence of fraud, forgery, theft, and related offenses for possible prosecution or administrative action. Persons in the Investigator II classification also supervise investigations; Investigator III's supervise an investigative staff.

Qualifications for the Investigator I position are a bachelor's degree in criminal justice or a related field, or three years of law enforcement, investigative, or social work experience. Five years of law enforcement or investigative experience is required for the position of Investigator II, seven years of such experience for Investigator III. A bachelor's degree in criminal justice may be substituted for three years of the experience requirements for the Investigator II and III positions. Salary for Investigator I is \$1,012-\$1,315 for Investigator II is \$1,259-\$1,645 and for Investigator III is \$1,375-\$1,861. No closing date has been set.

Contact: Missouri Personnel Division, 117 East Dunklin Street, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101.

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**Instructor or Assistant Professor.** Fairmont State College in West Virginia is currently accepting applications for the position of instructor or assistant professor in criminal justice and coordinator of the Criminal Justice Program.

Qualifications include a master's degree or doctorate in criminal justice or a related field, and teaching experience. No closing date has been set for this position, which is scheduled to commence in the Fall of 1980. Salary is commensurate with qualifications; competitive.

Send vita to: Dr. Yu San Wang, Chairman, Div. of Social Science, Fairmont State College, Fairmont, West Virginia 26554. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

**Correctional Facilities Specialist.** The State of Michigan is currently accepting applications for the position of Correctional Facilities Specialist II. This position, within the State Department of Corrections, involves site visits to all levels of correctional facilities and consultation on physical facilities, management policies and procedures, and inmate programs at state correctional institutions, local and county jails, lockups and minimum security camps.

Candidates for this position should possess the ability to make critical observations, obtain and analyze accurate data, and prepare reports. A bachelor's degree and three years of corrections administration is required. (Additional experience may be substituted for up to two years of the education requirement).

Request application forms from Department of Civil Service, Detroit Regional Office, 8th floor, North Tower, Michigan State Plaza Building, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Detroit, Michigan 48226.

**Investigator - Public Defender's Office.** The successful candidate will, under limited direction, investigate misdemeanor and felony charges against individuals being represented by the Public Defender of Santa Barbara, California.

The position, which is located in Santa Maria, requires two years of responsible experience in law enforcement, legal or criminal investigation, or a related field; experience with court action preferred. These requirements may be filled by a combination of experience, education and training. No closing date has been set. Salary is \$1,490-\$1,818 per month.

Contact: County Personnel Office, 123 East Anapamu Street, Santa Barbara, CA 93101.

**Program Director.** The Children, Youth and Families Program of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare is seeking a new chief administrator. The Denver-based position is at the GS-15 level and carries a salary of \$40,832.

Applicants should have three years work experience in the social sciences and three years experience in administrative or technical work related to human behavior and adjustment.

Apply before June 13 by sending Personnel Qualifications Statement form SF-171, along with the Supplemental Questionnaire Sheet, to: HEW Personnel Office, Room 1031, Federal Office Building, 1961 Stout Street, Denver, CO 80294. To obtain forms, call Carol Brockmeyer or Sue Jarret at (303) 837-2841.

## JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

*If your department, agency or educational institution has any job openings in the criminal justice field, we will announce them free of charge in this column. This offer applies to administrative and teaching openings, civil service testing date periods for police officers and other law enforcement personnel, and mid-level notices for Federal agents.*

*The position announcements should include a description of the job, the needed qualifications, filing deadline, and any other applicable information. Notices should be sent to: Job Lines, Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th Street, Room 2104, New York, NY 10019*



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# Upcoming Events

July 14-18, 1980. Combating the Arson-for-Profit Menace. Presented by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms. For further information, contact: Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms, Washington, DC 20226.

July 21-25, 1980. Short Course for Prosecuting Attorneys. Presented by the Northwestern University School of Law. Fee: \$300. For further information, contact: Ms. Jeanne Nowell, Director of Continuing Legal Education, Northwestern University School of Law, 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611. Telephone: (312) 649-8932.

July 23-24, 1980. Homicide and Forensic Death Investigation Seminar. Fee: \$222. For further information, contact: The Continuing Education Department of St. Louis Community College at Forest Park, 5600 Oakland Ave., St. Louis, MO 63110.

July 23-25, 1980. Public Management Analysis Seminar. To be held in Washington, DC by Theorem Institute. Fee: \$350. For further information, contact: Theorem Institute, 1782 Technology Drive, San Jose, CA 95110.

July 27-August 14, 1980. Summer Comparative Justice Studies Seminar in England. Conducted by the School of Justice of the American University. To be held at Cambridge University, Cambridge. Fee: \$1,010. For further information, contact: Dean Richard A. Mayren, Director, Institute on Drugs, Crime and Justice in England, School of Justice, The American University, Washington DC 20016. Telephone: (202) 686-2532.

July 30-August 3, 1980. Four-Day Certified Course in Lie Detection and Stress Analysis Using The Mark II Voice Analyzer. Presented by Law Enforcement Associates, Inc. Fee: \$400. For more details, contact: Gumm DePaniers, General Manager, 88 Holmes Street, Box 128, Belleville, NJ 07109.

August 3-8, 1980. International Seminar of the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators. To be held in Arlington Heights, Illinois. Fee: \$55. For further information, write: IAATI Program Committee P.O. Box 36, Bensenville, IL 60106.

August 4-7, 1980. The Civil and Vicarious Liability of the Police. To be held in Nashville, Tennessee, by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For further information, contact: International Association of Chiefs of Police, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760. Telephone: (301) 948-0922.

August 7-10, 1980. The Law Enforcement Hypnosis Four-Day Seminar. To be held in Los Angeles, California, by the Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, Inc. For further information, contact: Dr. Martin Reiser, Director, Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, Inc., 303 Greta Green Way, Los Angeles, CA 90049. Telephone: (213) 476-6024.

August 8, 1980. 550-Hour Basic Recruit Course. Presented by Lake County Area Vocational & Technical Center. For further information contact: Kenneth A. Bragg, Director, 2031 Durt Street, Eustis, FL 32726.

August 11-13, 1980. Police Executive Media Relations Workshop. Presented by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. For

further information, contact: The Southwestern Legal Foundation, P.O. Box 707, Richardson TX 75080. Telephone: (214) 690-2377.

August 11-15, 1980. Public Program Evaluation. Presented by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. For further information please contact: Director of the Summer Session, Room E 19-356, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge MA 02139.

August 12-14, 1980. Barriaded Suspects. To be held in Norfolk, Virginia, by Harper & Row Media. Fee: \$375. For more details, contact: Harper & Row Media, 10 E. 53rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

August 18-22, 1980. School Violence & Vandalism Workshop. Presented by The National School Resource Network in cooperation with the University of Missouri-Columbia Juvenile Justice Academy. To be held in Columbia, Missouri. For more details, contact: Richard D. Ruddle, Police Juvenile Services, University of Missouri-Columbia, 307 Watson Place, Columbia MO 65211.

August 20, 1980. Six-Hour Breathalyzer Refresher Course. Presented by Lake County Area Vocational & Technical Center. For more details, see: August 8.

August 25-29, 1980. Police Public Information Seminar. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Chicago, Illinois. For more details, see August 4-7.

August 26-28, 1980. Field Training Officer Seminar. To be held in Denver, Colorado, by Harper & Row Media. Fee: \$275. For more details, see: August 12-14.

August 27-29, 1980. Assessment Center Methods Seminar. To be held in Phoenix, Arizona, by Theorem Institute. Fee: \$350. For more details, consult: July 23-25.

September 3-5, 1980. Burglary Investigation. Presented by Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$125. For more details, contact: Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve Law School, Cleveland, OH 44106. Telephone: (216) 368-3308.

September 7-11, 1980. Hostage Tactics and Negotiations Training Program. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. Fee: \$440. For further information, contact: Richard W. Kobetz & Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Telephone: (703) 662-7288.

September 8-10, 1980. Major Case Investigation Seminar. Presented by Harper & Row Media. Fee: \$325. For more details, see: August 12-14.

September 8-10, 1980. Civil Liabilities course. To be held in San Jose, California,

by the Theorem Institute. Fee: \$350. For more details, consult: July 23-15

September 8-October 3, 1980. Crime Prevention Theory, Practice & Management Seminar. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$750. For more details, contact: Admissions Coordinator, National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone (502) 588-6987.

September 8-19, 1980. On-Scene Accident Investigation Program. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$500. For further information, contact: Registrar, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark Street, Evanston, IL 60204.

September 9-10, 1980. Auto Theft Seminar. To be held in Springfield, Missouri, by the Institute of Public Safety Education at the University of Missouri-Columbia. For more information, contact: Institute of Public Safety Education at the University of Missouri-Columbia, 307 Watson Place, Columbia, MO 65211.

September 10-11, 1980. Basic Police Juvenile Procedures Seminar. To be held in Mansfield, Missouri, by the Institute of Public Safety Education at the University of Missouri-Columbia. For more information, consult: September 9-10.

September 12, 1980. Intra-Department Relations Training Program. Presented by Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$140. For more details, consult: September 3-5.

September 15-17, 1980. Police Productivity Improvement Seminar. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$270. For further information, consult: September 8-19.

September 15-17, 1980. Police Productivity Improvement Seminar. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$270. For further information, consult: September 8-19.

September 18, 1980. Instructor Techniques Course. Presented by Lake County Area Vocational and Technical Center. For further details, consult: August 8.

September 20-27, 1980. Crowd Control and Use of Chemical Agents Course. Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For more details, contact: Yosemite Community College District, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352.

September 22-24, 1980. Funding Sources for Law Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida. Fee: \$195. For more details, contact: Director, Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Road, S. Jacksonville, FL 32216.

September 22-25, 1980. Twenty-Sixth Annual Seminar and Exhibits. Presented by the American Society for Industrial Security. To be held in Miami, Florida. Fee: ASIS members \$160; non-members, \$215. For further information and registration assistance, please call or write: The American Society for Industrial Security, 200 K Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006. Telephone: (202) 331-7887.

September 22-26, 1980. Police Juvenile Procedures Course. To be held in Denver, Colorado, by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For more details, consult: August 4-7.

September 28-October 2, 1980. Crowds, Disorders, and Demonstrations Workshop. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. Tuition: \$440. For further information, consult: September 7-11.

## MOVING?

## Don't forget to write!

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## Embry heads Atlanta ATF; Laster gets New York FBI; Piroli quits Warwick Township PDQ

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms has placed Rufus Embry at the helm of its Atlanta District Office. A 17-year veteran with ATF, the 45-year-old special agent has headed the bureau's New Orleans office since 1976.

Chicago police officer William Patterson was among 28 Windy City cops to receive departmental commendations at an awards ceremony last month for their extraordinary performance of duty.

Patterson capped the force's highest award, the Police Medal, for his off-duty actions in thwarting a robbery attempt that involved four men. The officer fatally wounded one of the suspects in a shoot-out, arrested another at the scene, and captured a third several days after the incident.

The Chicago PD's civilian award, the Richard J. Daley Police Medal, was presented to Robert J. Smith, the president of the Smith-Corcoran and Lam-Hursen Funeral Homes. The commendation was given in recognition of his service to the families of police officers slain in the line of duty.

Lee F. Laster will become assistant FBI director in charge of the bureau's New York field office later this month, taking command of the agency's busiest outpost.

The 18-year bureau veteran, who has headed the Kansas City office since last June, replaces Neil J. Welch, who retired from the FBI to become Kentucky's

Secretary of Justice. Welch characterized Laster's appointment as "the finest choice" FBI Director William H. Webster could have made.

"He's a super guy," Welch said of the new assistant director. He worked with me in Philadelphia, and he helped me reorganize the New York office. He will carry on the initiative that has been started here."

It was hard enough that Warwick Township, Pennsylvania, Police Chief Albert Piroli had only one squad car for his seven-member force to use, but when town officials told him to put the vehicle in mothballs, he said he wasn't going "to take it any more."

The 20-year veteran of the Philadelphia police force told the township supervisors what they could do with their lone patrol car and their \$16,000-a-year police chief's job and resigned. "They told me we were burning too much gas," he noted. "But to deter crime, patrols are necessary. They shouldn't worry about burning gas when the safety of the people in the township is at stake."

The British Columbia Association of Chiefs of Police elected Chief I.B. Bailey of the Oak Bay Police Department as the group's president recently. Bailey had served as an inspector with the Vancouver Police Department before taking the Oak Bay post in January 1978.

David Epstein, the police chief of

Savannah, Georgia, for the past four-and-a-half years, has resigned his post to become an assistant director of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center at Glynco.

Savannah Mayor John J. Rousakis was philosophical about letting his 42-year-old police chief go. "We hate to lose him, because he's done a good job here," he noted. "But he's someone who wants to keep achieving, and he's somewhat limited here."

In his new post, Epstein is in charge of faculty and training at the Glynco facility. Center director Arthur F. Brandstatter noted that Epstein had "the best credentials and experience" of the six finalists who applied for the job. The former Savannah executive holds master's degrees in police administration and police science from Michigan State University.

The Colorado State University Police

Department and its chief, M. Wayne Teegarden, jointly celebrated their silver anniversaries last month. Teegarden is credited with starting the force as a one-man operation 25 years ago.

Both the department and Teegarden have grown in their professional stature since 1955. The chief now commands a full-time force of 26 officers and support personnel.

The longest prison term in United States history ended last month when convicted murderer Paul Geidel was released from the Fishkill Correctional Facility in Beacon, New York after 68 years of imprisonment.

Geidel, 85, was a 17-year-old hotel guest in a 1911 robbery and was sentenced to 20 years to life. Requesting "no publicity" upon his release, the former prisoner asked that the nursing home where he is staying not be identified.

## New products for law enforcement

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor. Nothing contained herein should be understood to imply the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

**ANTI-RAPE PROGRAM** — Designed for presentation to young audiences, "Acquaintance Rape" is a film and role-play package that illustrates how rapes between individuals who know each other could be avoided.

Consisting of four films which are intended to provoke discussion about specific problems, the program attempts to foster active participation by viewers to help them understand sex-role stereotypes, unclear communications and peer pressure.

Guides, fact sheets and role-play exercises combine with the movies to encourage young people to explore the underlying attitudes and behaviors that may lead to sexual violence. The viewers are shown ways to develop communications skills which could help them forge more honest relationships with the opposite sex.

Produced for presentation in schools, mental health programs, youth groups, women's centers and correctional agencies, the program is available for sale or rent in either 16mm or videocassette formats.

For additional information, contact: MIT Teleprograms, 4825 North Scott Street, Suite 23, Schiller Park, IL 60176.

**RADIO SCRAMBLER** — Technical Communications Corporation is offering a portable speech cipher system engineered to provide a tactical level of security that cannot be penetrated or broken by field-intercept equipment.

Designated as the TCC XL 280RPM-A, the 2.2-pound device measures 1-3/4" x 4-3/4" x 10" and installs by connecting one cable to the radio and the hand set to the system.

Although the cipher operates with only two controls, it is capable of producing a total of 18 billion key settings. Voice recovery of the scrambled message has been fine tuned to provide maximum intelligibility.

Housed in crush-resistant inner and outer cases, the unit has a power drain of only 50 mA at 12 volts. Quick-disconnect MS connectors are used throughout the system.

To obtain free literature on the TCC XL 280 RPM-A write or call: Technical Communications Corporation, Arnold M. McCalmont, 56 Winthrop Street, P.O. Box 1070, Concord, MA 01742 Telephone: (617) 862-6035.

**LOW-LIGHT CAMERA** — Designed primarily for sophisticated security and tracking applications, the Intensicon 8 video camera uses microchannel plate (PCP) image intensification to produce what has been described as the ultimate in low-light-level television.

The sensitivity and general performance of the device is rated at two magnitudes greater than that of intensified-silicon, intensified-target cameras. The unit is capable of full video output at a faceplate illumination of  $1.4 \times 10^{-8}$  FC with 10 shades of gray at a 40 db signal-to-noise ratio.

Capable of automatically swinging from a full-sunlight range to maximum sensitivity, the Intensicon provides a wide dynamic range, low bloom and high infrared response. An electronic enlargement feature increases the device's focal length by one-third, producing an electronic zoom effect.

Other features include low, 15-watt power draw; automatic black-level, beam, gain/band width and video level; top-density shading to prevent the camera from being blinded by overhead lights, and a lag-minimizing circuit which prevents picture smear from moving objects under low-light-level conditions. An adjustable vertical phase circuit allows sequential switching without picture roll when cameras are powered by differing phase AC lines.

The camera is available with either a front-surface mount C plate or in an extended weatherproof enclosure. A high-speed 10X zoom lens can be provided within the mechanical confines of the extended housing.

For additional information, write: Graflex, Inc., 1006 West 15th Street, Riviera Beach, FL 33404, or call: (305) 844-8937.

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